

# SPORTS



## OLYMPIANS SET THE PACE

Selling off for the indoor cycle road to the Czechoslovak city of Brno, the coach of the Soviet national team Boris Valiyov said that it was usual for the Soviet cyclists to put up a weak performance in the first season following Olympics. At long last, this tradition has been changed mainly thanks to Sergei Kopylov, of Tula,

bronze sprinter of the Moscow Olympics. Cycling is No. 1 sport in this city.

First, Kopylov won a bronze medal in 1000 m time trials, standing start, and then became the first Soviet cyclist to win the sprint. In the final, he was first in two heats out of three coming ahead of the seemingly invincible Olympic champion Luis Hualich, of the GDR. I think that the main reason for Kopylov's victory lies in his versatility. He has become the fastest sprinter thanks to his extensive coaching and his participation in time trials.

In the gold medal time trials, the title was won for the fourth time by the Moscow Olympic champion Lohar Thomas, of the GDR, who had covered the distance to 1 mile 05.85 sec.

During last year's Olympics, 4 km individual pursuit was the only event in which the Soviet cyclists noted in no medals. Now the coaches seem to have killed this gap. The young cyclist Dmitriy Lopin, from Riga, has won a silver medal coming second after Dattel Machs, of the GDR, whose time is 4 min 47.78 sec.

The 4 km team pursuit was



won by the GDR national team with 4 min 28.72 sec. The runners-up are the Soviet national team with two Olympic champions — Viktor Man'kov and Alexander Krasnov.

Alexander BUTSENIN

Soviet Ufa's Sergei Kopylov with the gold in his hand, and how he (left) won it — by beating Luis Hualich, GDR.

Photos UPI-CTK-TASS

## CANADA CUP: AN EXCITING BEGINNING

The schedule of the Canada Cup is such that the Soviet team was first to play against Czechoslovakia and Sweden. The same thing happened in 1970, at the first ever such tournament. The difference was that then they lost all hopes from the very beginning when they went down to Czechoslovakia, 5-3, and drew a tie with Sweden, 3-3. One of the main reasons for this startling defeat was that the Soviet team had recruited a line-up which was far from its strongest.

After a hard-fought match the Soviet team drew with Czechoslovakia, 1-1, despite the fact on this occasion Czechoslovakia were not on top of their form, while the Soviet team consisted of players who today are considered to be outstanding. It is probably this very fact that played the devil with Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov's boys. I'm dead sure that they did their best to "tune" the team to the right mood, but I also know from my own experience (I was with the Central Army Club for quite a few years), that it is very difficult to show what you are capable of when playing against a weaker

side. I believe that psychological factors played a leading role in the match between the two rivals.

The other two teams from Europe, Sweden and Finland, suffered from nerves. The Swedes lost to the USA, 3-1, the latter being more aggressive, especially in the attack. The Finns went down to the Canadians with an unexpected result, 0-0. It is hardly likely that they can recover from such a setback. There is, however, a certain logic in this defeat. The European hockey players went on ice in the midst of their acclimatization period rather strongly affected by a seven to nine hour time difference. In the second round the Soviet team overpowered Sweden, 6-3, and the Czechoslovaks beat Finland, 7-1. The Canadians, playing against the USA, managed to tip the balance in their favour only during the last ten minutes of the game when the American goalies let through five pucks in a row (1). The final score is 8-3.

Igor ROMISHIEVSKY, Olympic, world and European champion



The Swedish out milder lets through the first puck from the Soviet team.

## SOVIET ATHLETES READY FOR WORLD CUP

A group of Soviet Olympic champions — runners Lyudmila Kondratyeva from Rostov-on-Don, Viktor Markin from Irkutsk, hammer thrower, champion of the last two Olympics Yuriy Sedukhin from Kiev, javelin thrower Dmitriy Kula from Riga and others will take part in the World Cup due in Rome on September 4-10. They will vie for medals with athletes from the GDR, Europe, the USA, the Americas, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Italy. This event will draw practically all big names in world athletics. The recent Cup fixture is the third one in athletics history and will induce a tremendous interest among sports enthusiasts. The previous Cup in Montreal, Canada, was won by girls from the GDR and athletes from the USA.

## IAAF CONFIRMS SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPULSION

The IAAF (International Amateur Athletic Federation) Congress, now in Rome, has confirmed its earlier decision to expel South Africa from the Federation because of apartheid policies. Another major decision by the congress is to rename the Amateur Games Association into the Amateur Athletic Federation of Palestine.

The congress of this biggest federation elected Primo Nebiolo, President of the Italian

Athletic Federation, its president to replace Adrian Paulen, the Netherlands.

## GRAND SLAM SERIES STARTS IN USA

All stars of the world tennis are now taking part in the open championship of the USA, which, alongside the open championships in Australia and France, and the Wimbledon tournament, makes up the Grand Slam series.

Bjorn Borg's participation is much commented by the press as his collection of tennis trophies is the most representative yet. It lacks the prize for the first place in the US championship. In the last match of the championship the Swede easily won over Mats Wilander, from Switzerland.

## WOMEN'S WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

In a few days time the famous Georgian resort of Borzhomi will acquire even greater popularity when, as from September 7, it becomes the venue for the women's chess world championship.

Georgia has been chosen because both the world title claimants are Georgian. Although Nona Gaprindashvili lost her world title in 1978, it was taken over by Maya Chiburdanidze, also of Georgia. She, in turn, is now opposed by Nana Alexandriya, of Tbilisi.

Both Alexandriya and Chiburdanidze have had a long record of successful games against men. For two years now, Maya has entered for the national male championship with impressive results. In 1980, she missed getting into the senior league by a hair's breadth.

For Maya women's events are plain sailing. In the last world championship held in Malta, she scored 11.5 out of the possible 13 points, gaining a total score of 88.5 per cent.

Aged nine, Maya took part in

the adult women's championship for Georgia, a republic which has many outstanding chess players, and came fifth and sixth. At sixteen, she was awarded the title of Grandmaster, and at 17 she became the world champion, the youngest to date.

A medical student, Maya also takes a keen interest in history. In the old Georgian and Slavonic languages, in old manuscripts and the arts.

Grandmaster, or, rather, mistress, Alexandriya, is a dangerous opponent. Whereas

Maya's style can be described as universal, Nana goes for tense combinations. Vokhtang Karselidze, her first coach, opened the first Soviet school of chess for children in Tbilisi. Now, this school is world famous, and Alexandriya, a teacher of English and literature, is its principal.

This is her second attempt to win the world "crown". The sixteen-game match to be fought on points consists of two parts, the second half will be held in Tbilisi.

Viktor BABETIN

By air — from Moscow

# INFORMATION

No. 73 (285), SEPTEMBER 15-18, 1981

Price 5 kopeks

## LEONID BREZHNEV MEETS KAYSONE PHOMVICHANE

Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, expressed confidence that the key foreign policy problem now is to resolve international tension. The policy of confrontation, and of working up hatred and distrust between states, pursued by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, is a dangerous challenge to the destiny of mankind. This policy cannot and must not have any future.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihane took place in the Kremlin in Moscow.

The Soviet Union, says the announcement on this friendly meeting, supports the initiatives produced by the states of Indochina for building regional consultations for a settlement of the problems of South East Asia by the efforts of the countries of the region. In conditions when the American imperialists and Peking hegemonists are trying to complicate the relations of the ASEAN countries with the states of Indochina, it is especially important not to interrupt the dialogue, to display patience, realism and a sense of responsibility and to refrain from steps that could worsen the situation.



During the meeting.

It would be reasonable to ignore what divides the states of the region and to look for points of contact, for a mutually acceptable basis for establishing fruitful peaceful cooperation.

It was said during the meeting that the Soviet Union supports Laos' desire to further strengthen fraternal ties with

Vietnam and Kampuchea. Close unity of the peoples of Indochina is an important factor for peace in this part of Asia.

Leonid Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihane expressed confidence that cooperation and interaction by the socialist community with all progressive, democratic forces, with responsible

political circles of the capitalist world which display goodwill, will help strengthen international security and enable the peoples to concentrate their efforts on achieving peaceful constructive aims.

At the same day, Leonid Brezhnev presented the Order of Lenin to Kaysone Phomvihane.

## ON PRICES IN THE USSR

The State Committee of the USSR for Prices has taken a decision to change the retail prices of some goods. This decision is commented on in a TASS interview by the Committee's Chairman Nikolai Gushakov. (See page 5.)

## ZAPAD-81 EXERCISES

Exercises Zapad-81 at the troops and naval forces of the Armed Forces of the USSR, under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, Minister of Defence of the USSR, were held in the period of September 4 to 12, 1981, in the territories of the Byelorussian and Baltic military districts and in the Baltic Sea area.

Actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction represent a serious threat to the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation among nations. Dmitry Ustinov said.

Using as a cover the myth about "Soviet military menace" the US ruling circles set themselves the aim of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. They avoid answering our peaceful proposals, are sabotaging talks aimed at the consolidation of peace, have launched the unprecedented arms race. The build-up of the military might of the aggressive NATO bloc continues. Intensive preparations are being made for deploying medium-range missiles in the territory of West European countries.

Proclaiming "whole areas of the world as the sphere of their 'vital interests'", the US imperialists are knitting on purpose the hotbeds of international tension, encourage acts of outright aggression and international gangsterism.

In the conditions of the growing military threat, said Dmitry Ustinov, the main task of the Armed Forces is to be constantly in a high state of combat readiness.

## LETTERS TO THE POLISH WORKERS

The situation in Poland is arousing grave concern among the Soviet people. Over the past few days the workers to many Soviet enterprises have sent collective letters to the workers of Poland.

"We are troubled over Poland's destiny and our anxiety has increased in view of the Solidarity congress," reads the

letter from the collective of the Likhachov Automobile works in Moscow. "It is bitter to see this congress being held under the sign of denigrating the results of the heroic struggle waged by the Polish working class which, with the aid of peoples from the fraternal countries, has rebuilt its native land from ruins and

(Continued on page 2)

## SOVIETS WIN CANADA CUP

The Soviet national team has won the Canada-81 Cup having literally routed the hosts — the all-star team of Canadian professionals: 6-1 (0-0, 3-1, 3-0).

Frankly speaking, few people expected such a result. And this was not just because of the defeat in the friendly game on the eve of the match, and in the fifth game of the Cup, in which the Soviet players, coached by

Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov, yielded to the Canadians, 3-1. The Soviet team had braced themselves winning, 4-1, an important victory for the team's combat spirit which had begun to wane.

(Continued on page 8)

## FACTS AND EVENTS

390,000 Ford cars of the 1981 model are to be returned to the corporation's plants due to defects in the engine carburetors.



The South African racist continue their criminal activities on the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The photo shows one of their victims.

1362 Japanese companies, mostly of small and medium size, were declared bankrupt last August.

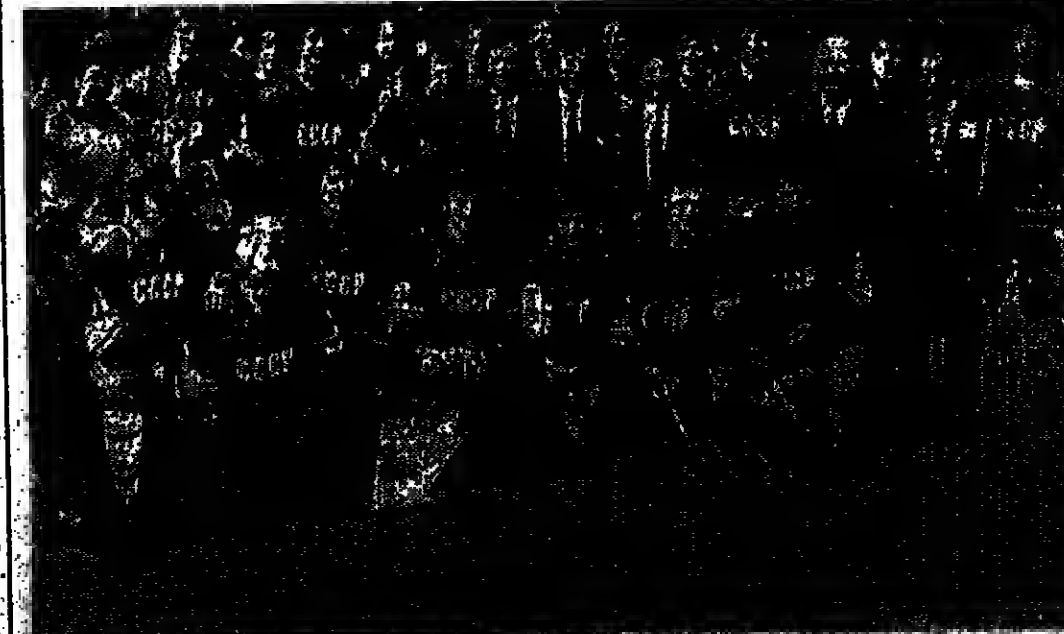
At present there are only 1.4 million native Americans — Indians, Eskimos, Aleutians — living in the USA, whereas of the time of Columbus there were more than 12 million.

Mrs Thatcher's government has agreed to enlarge the USAF base in Upper Merford, Oxfordshire, and to place another US squadron of 20 EF-105 fighter-bombers there.

More than 10,000 Salvadorans have been murdered by the ruling military junta since the beginning of this year. It has been reported by representatives of the Catholic Church.

President C. Saranah has approved a new coat of arms for Zimbabwe. The new national emblem shows the country's rich bird and animal life against a red, yellow, and green background.

The USSR national team



The USSR national team

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in

formal" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscriptions to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

S.A.R. L'Establissement Arabes Syria pour la distribution des imprimés "Chem" S.P. 4582 Damas SAR

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

All post offices in the country

Xinhua 32 Bc, Hoi Ba Trung, Hanoi

SINGAPORE

New Soviet Gallery [S] Pic Ltd, Shop No. 1.64-1.68, 4th Floor Lucky Plaza, 364 Orchard Rd., Singapore-9.

SUDAN

Sedeese Intercontinental Marketing Co., P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum.

SWEDEN

C. E. Friser's Kungl. Nybokhandeln Bagerigsgatan 12 P.O.B. 16358, S-10337 Stockholm

Förbundet Svenska-Sovjetunionen.

Katarinegatan 28, 1tr, 11645 Stockholm

Weenagren-Williams AB Box 30084 S-10423 Stockholm

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mashchunodnya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St, Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 19878.

MN INFORMATION No. 73, 1981



## THE WORLD

THATCHER-MITTERAND  
SUMMIT: MODEST RESULTS

London. Two days of talks have ended here between Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, and the French President F. Mitterrand.

Only modest results were achieved. The two leaders told newsmen that they had reached agreement on the need for an urgent study to be undertaken of

the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, and had also outlined areas in which trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries could be developed. The French president announced at the press conference that during the discussions each side had defended its own interests.

## CONFERENCE IN BEIRUT

Beirut. An international conference of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples has recently ended its meetings here. In the final declaration issued by the conference, it is stated that the armed aggression against the Lebanese and the gangster-style raid against Baghdad, as well as Washington's provocative actions and its glaring violation of Libya's sovereignty are links in one and the same chain. Such acts testify to blatant interference by the present American Administration into the affairs of the Middle Eastern countries, and to its desire to place this region's

wealth under its own control. At the same time, these actions also show that in its efforts to punish all who fight for freedom, independence and progress, the United States has become a centre for world terrorism.

It was emphasized that the restoration of a lasting peace in the Middle East is only possible on the basis of a complete withdrawal by Israel from all the Arab territories it has occupied including Jerusalem, and of a just solution to the Palestinian problem by the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

## INDIRA GANDHI SAYS AFGHANISTAN IS SINCERE

Delhi. The Afghan government is making sincere efforts to achieve a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as the present position hinders the country's stability and its development, said Indira Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister, in an interview to the French newspaper "Le Figaro". However, she went on, certain countries on which

the solution of such matters depends in no small measure, do not want a settlement. Mrs Gandhi said that in her view Pakistan did not want a solution. For Pakistan, and some other much larger countries, it is obviously convenient to leave the problems linked with Afghanistan unresolved, to retain them as a permanent issue so as to be



Which mask shall we choose to scare our allies with this time?  
Drawing by Vyacheslav Chukhtidze

TUC CONFERENCE  
ENDS IN BLACKPOOL

Blackpool. After several days of debates, the annual conference of the British Trade Union Congress has come to an end.

The conference approved a resolution which demands the adoption of a number of measures aimed at disarmament, stronger détente, and greater cooperation between nations. The delegates called for an immediate reduction in the mil-

itary budget, for a refusal to deploy the American medium-range missiles on British soil, and that British nuclear submarines should be equipped with ballistic Trident missiles. They spoke out against all attempts to deploy the neutron bomb in Europe and expressed themselves in favour of dismantling all nuclear bases in Britain. The conference demanded an end to the cutbacks in subsidies for the development of the nationalized industries and for the social services, and warned of their steadfast resolve to counter all attempts by the present and any future government to limit wages.

A programme was put forward designed to take the British economy out of its present crisis. The TUC plan envisages, among other things, the introduction of measures to revive the country's business activity, to nationalize a large sector of the economy and to introduce selective controls over imports.

IRAN:  
DIFFICULTIES  
REMAIN

Tehran. Speaking at a press conference here, S. Nabavi, the Iranian Minister of State for Administration, said that the terrorist acts taking place in the country were to a large extent caused by hostile elements who had succeeded in infiltrating government offices and the army. In order to combat such elements sweeping measures would be taken to strengthen the security apparatus as well as the judicial system.

Speaking about the problems besetting the economy, the minister said that in the near future Iran would be able to meet its own needs in basic consumer items. It would still, however, have to continue to import weapons, steel, rice and oil. He pointed to the substantial shortages of natural gas and to the rapid depletion of the country's foreign currency reserves.

INTER-  
PARLIAMENTARY  
UNION MEETS  
IN HAVANA

Havana. The Inter-Parliamentary Union has initiated sessions at the Congress Palace in Havana to approve the agenda for the forthcoming 88th session of the Union's Conference, and to consider a number of organizational matters.

The Conference will concentrate on problems of disarmament and on efforts to establish peace. It will discuss the explosive situation in the Middle East and other urgent issues including the granting of independence to Namibia.

LETTERS TO  
THE POLISH WORKERS

(Continued from page 1)

ashes and raised it to a new tree life. Only the enemies of the working class could stoop to such baseness as to slander the Polish workers, the Polish people. The decisions adopted by the Gdansk congress contain not the slightest hint of a wish to build socialism in Poland.

"The workers at the Kirovsky Zavod Production Association read with indignation the so-called 'Appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe' issued by the Kirovsky Zavod Production Association to Leningrad. It is hard to understand where all this malice for socialism and for the USSR comes from. Socialism made Poland independent. It made it into an advanced European nation and raised high its prestige in the international arena."

"We are confident that the Polish working people will have sufficient strength and resolution to stop the provocative activities of imperialism's lackey and not allow them to wipe out the revolutionary gains made by the Polish people," write the workers of the Kama Association. "The Polish heavy-duty workers are always ready to support and solidarity in their struggle."

## THE WORLD



A mass demonstration of protest against the reprisals by the British authorities in Ulster has been held in Dublin. The demonstrators have resolutely condemned the crimes British imperialism has committed in Northern Ireland and demanded the granting of a political status to the townships of the Long Kesh concentration camp. In the photo: the demonstrators in the streets in Dublin.

FACTS  
AND EVENTS

① The United States has agreed to cooperate with Japan and Panama on a feasibility study for the building of a second Panama Canal.

② Taking part in the Ocean Safari-81 NATO naval exercises are more than 19,000 men, 80 warships and 280 planes from Britain, the United States, Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Holland, Norway, Portugal and France.

③ According to documents new before the foreign relations Commission of the upper house of the Japanese parliament, the United States stores nuclear missiles and ammunition for 115 mm and 203.2 mm howitzers at its military base at Henoko, on the island of Okinawa.

## PEOPLE

Ruth Lawrence is a ten-year-old English girl who has four years of experience in computer programming to her credit. She gets more pleasure out of computers than playing with her dolls or other children. Ruth was taught geography, maths, history, the English language, literature, and music by her parents. The girl was so talented that she passed all her exams without spending a single day at school.

Recently a Washington TV network received a telephone call from a man who introduced himself as deputy mayor of the American capital. The caller said that the mayor of the city M. Berry had just been shot dead. In their lust for sensationalism, reporters broadcast the news immediately without even bothering to check it. Three more companies followed suit. And thus, Washington's mayor, sitting at home watching the box came to learn of his own death.

ARGENTINIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION  
TO GO AHEAD

Buenos Aires. Argentina does not intend to curtail its trade and economic links with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, we are trying to improve them, said O. Camilloni, the Argentine Foreign Minister, at a press conference in Washington. The Argentine Foreign Minister's statement to the press, released

## THE WORLD'S POPULATION GROWS

New York. According to United Nations estimates, as of the middle of 1981, the world's population stood at 4,495 million people. A year ago, it was put at 4,415 million.

## Science and technology

ELECTRONIC FEVER  
METER

A new electronic body-temperature thermometer provides highly accurate readings and is easy to use. The thermometer was developed by Toshiba Glass Co. Ltd., of Tokyo. The manufacturer says this electronic thermometer is the smallest and lightest to date: including its two slim silver-oxide battery discs, the instrument weighs only 0.0 ounce and is a mere 5 inches long, 0.8 inch wide and 0.4 inch deep. A liquid-crystal panel displays the circulating temperature readings ranging from 34 to 43 degrees, accurate to within 0.01 degree. The thermometer is placed under the tongue for only one minute, and works in about two minutes when placed under the armpit.

LIFESAVER FOR  
SMALL SHIPS

Norwegian Maritime Directorate look aim at reducing the number of fatalities at sea by commissioning several new life-raft designs that would be small enough to be stored easily on even the smallest fishing boat. Some of the first prototypes of small ship lifeboats have now been built. One, made by Jorgensen & Vik A/S, of Grimstad, is a totally enclosed vessel called the covered survival capsule.

The self-buffing, self-righting capsule is 15.5 feet long, 6.5 feet wide and measured 5.75 feet from its keel to the top of its permanent cover. It has a 7 hp motor connected to a specially shielded rudder and propeller. All parts of the covered survival capsule are double-

NEW CANCER  
TREATMENT

An experimental medical device can now be surgically implanted beneath the skin to battle cancer cells. The implant—actually a miniature pump—was originally developed by Dr. Harry Buchwald and associates at the University of Minnesota to deliver a blood-thinning agent to the circulatory system. The device was then adapted for delivering insulin to diabetics. Now called the Insuloid pump, it has been loaded with a medicine called fluorouracil to help cancer patients live longer.

According to Dr. William D. Ensminger, of the University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor, the Insuloid pump has been 85 per cent effective in a 28-month experiment treating liver-cancer patients. Normally, those patients would be expected to live only about six months. In 41 out of 47 cases evaluated to date, cancer tumours have shrunk by as much as 50 per cent, Dr. Ensminger claims.

The key to combating cancer with the Insuloid pump is to accurately position the catheter tube so that the medicine flows from the pump to the entire area that requires treatment. The pump will continually deliver the cancer drug to the afflicted organ—while the patient is performing normal everyday activities—and needs to be refilled by a doctor only once every two weeks or so using hypodermic injections.

AERONAUTICAL  
HYBRID

For years engineers have tried to develop an aircraft that would combine the stability and economy of an airplane with the vertical manoeuvrability of a helicopter. Leo Spector, a physicist and free-lance inventor based in Nashville, Tenn., seems to have made just such a breakthrough—with a radical new aerodynamic concept that could lead to an entire line of vortical short-take-off-and-landing craft. Spector's tandem gyro—as he calls his craft—employs a propeller on its wings' fuselage for forward thrust. The propeller spins two freely turning tandem rotors mounted fore and aft on top of the fuselage. The spinning rotors—which have no motors of their own—provide lift for take-offs and landings, act as wings when the craft is moving at high velocities.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## THE N-BOMB IS A THREAT TO PEACE

An article published recently in PRAYDA points to the dangerous consequences to the fate of mankind that could result from the American Administration's decision to go ahead with the production of neutron weapons, and urges the need to curb the arms race.

Whatever they may say in Washington, the Pentagon strategists have designed the weapon mainly for development on territory belonging to their NATO allies in Western Europe. It is firstly obvious that the use of neutron ammunition, even of the smaller yields, in densely populated Europe, will lead to casualties among the civilian population. A massive use of such weapons will bring about the total destruction of human life.

The continent of Europe is not the only place which could fall victim to the American military.

The neutron weapon could be used by the rapid deployment force, the strike force of American imperialism. This means that other parts of the world could be subjected to a growing and very real danger. While today it is the Middle East that is the American target, tomorrow it could well be Africa, Latin America, South Asia, or, indeed, any other region which Washington may decide to declare "a sphere of its vital interests".

By deciding to produce the neutron bomb, the ruling circles of the United States are deliberately aggravating the international situation which has already taken a sharp turn for the worse because of their actions. The production and subsequent deployment of this weapon will increase the danger of war, and destabilize the military and political world situation.

IMPORTANT TASKS OF UN GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY SESSION

The NEW TIMES weekly journal examines the most important topics on the agenda for the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

As a result of actions taken by the imperialist forces, led by the United States, war continues to rage. There has been a sharp deterioration in the world situation. Seeking to gain military superiority over the socialist countries, Washington is launching production of increasingly sophisticated and destructive types of weapons and weapon systems. At the same time, military hysteria and hostility towards other countries are being whipped up in the United States, and those countries and peoples wishing to make an independent decision on their future development are threatened with force.

The preliminary agenda for the 36th General Assembly session contains 134 items. The most important of these are a group of questions related to finding the arms race and to disarmament in the present situation, just these issues provide the key to peace. Of late, the United States has been erecting artificial barriers to the solution of the urgent problems in this field, both in specific areas and throughout the world.

The forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly will be a serious test of just how well the United Nations, the representatives of its member-states, and the statesmen in charge of national policy-making are aware of their great responsibility for the future development of the international situation, for the preservation of peace, and for achieving an improvement in the international climate.

WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE  
AUTHORITIES

It appears that the American Senate does not intend to investigate the terrorist activity of the "Jewish defense league". This conclusion is drawn by the correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in New York.

After a number of the latest terrorist acts by the "Jewish defense league" against the Soviet mission to the UN, the Soviet journalist contacted J. Lisker, an adviser of Senator Denison who heads the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. The adviser could not answer in the affirmative to the question whether the subcommittee would investigate the league's terrorist activity.

But what other answer could Mr. Lisker give to this question if his boss Senator Denison devotes all his time in recent months to the search for the "hand of Moscow" in the activities not only of international terrorist groups but also of local organizations, the paper writes.

The Congress and the Administration simply do not see the genuine facts, the obvious ones happened in front of their eyes, like the incident near the Soviet mission's building. To be more precise, they are pretending that they do not see anything.

## OF INTEREST

Here is some 'Sally'  
for you

Advertisements for tobacco and cigarettes abound in the Western press. Tobacco manufacturers flaunt over themselves in their display of concern for their customers' health, each emphasizing that their product for brand of cigarettes has the lowest nicotine content.



garrule with the aid of a mechanical pump. Its inventor then demonstrates the effect this has on the doll's lungs.

In the photo: Robert Belding and his invention.



## Round the Soviet Union

● A LATER INSTALLATION WHOSE BEAM CAN INSTANTLY DETERMINE THE COMPOSITION OF ANY POLLUTION IN THE ATMOSPHERE HAS BEEN INVENTED BY SCIENTISTS IN SOVIET ESTONIA. The laser now forms the basis of the monitoring system for air pollution in the city of Tartu. The scientists' discovery has also led the foundation for the Estonian Academy of Sciences' Comprehensive Laser Programme which opens up new prospects in medicine, the production of highly pure materials, in spectroscopy, and for the protection of the environment.

● IN THE NORTH-EAST OF THE NOVOROD REGION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE LAKES OF SYEZHNE, BOROVNO, YAMNOYE AND SOME OTHERS HAVE BEEN DECLARED "NATURAL MONUMENTS". Linked to each other by subterranean passages and caves, and situated in the curving, the mystery of these lakes never ceases to surprise. The chief cause for this is the lakes' regular disappearance and re-emergence. Some vanish once a year, and others once in several years. Another mystery surrounds the origin of the floods affecting certain of the lakes every sixty years.

● FASHION IS AS INVENTIVE AS IT IS CONSERVATIVE. ARCHAEOLOGISTS EXCAVATING BRONZE AGE CITIES IN SOUTHERN TURKMENIA HAVE BECOME CONVINCED OF THIS FOLLOWING THEIR DISCOVERY of an extensive collection of women's hairstyles depicted on terracotta figurines. Scholars are in no doubt that their contemporaries served as models for the ancient sculptors.

## The eccentrics who beauty our world

This was how Soviet writer Maxim Gorky described collectors, people who are possessed by a passion for collecting.

The chief secret of collecting most probably consists in giving, sharing and enlightening those around us, rather than in taking and amassing things for individual use only. Collecting things is justified and made meaningful when the collection is made available to the public and thus contributes to our general spiritual wealth.

Who are the collectors of today? They belong to all age-groups and professions.

Valentin Yanin, for instance, is an archaeologist who has spent almost 15 years collecting gramophone records of Russian and foreign

singers. He has more than 6,000 records. His hobby has stimulated in him the desire to preserve the Russian musical heritage for posterity. His records do not accumulate dust on shelves. Every year Valentin Yanin gives several concerts.

Semyon Khanukayev is a well-known collector of objects of Oriental applied art. In his native town of Darbeni, (Dagestan) a museum is soon to be opened to house his collection which he intends to present to the town authorities.

Collectors help people extend their horizons and increase their knowledge of the surrounding world. They do more than this. Thanks to collectors, many cultural treasures are preserved for future generations.



Elbek Rzakhulyayev, who lives in Baku, collects old vases, plates, jugs, etc., decorated with motifs from Arab fairy tales. All the objects shown in the photograph are of historic value.

## PORT VOSTOCHNY: SEA GATE OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY

The Soviet shore of the Pacific Ocean extends for eighteen thousand kilometres, and there is no safer mooring for ships along this coast than Port Vostochny's "Winged Harbour". Eleven years ago, when the first brigades of builders arrived in the area, they were faced by

barren rocks, marshes and sea-gulls. Today Port Vostochny is mentioned to all pilots' sailing manuals, and it continues to grow.

Vostochny is often referred to as the sea gate of the Baikal-Amur Railway. Together with the Transsiberian and the Baikal-

Amur Railways it will form a single transport system providing a vital link in the Soviet Union's foreign trade. In future, Port Vostochny will be able to receive bulk cargo ships with a carrying capacity of up to 110,000 tonnes, 380,000 export containers were

headed off Soviet Far Eastern ports last year, most of them at Vostochny.

The level of mechanization and automation is very high at Port Vostochny. Its coal-handling complex, for instance, can load six thousand tonnes of coal an hour on board a ship.

## City in the middle of Asia strides ahead

The State Institute of Urban Development has drawn up a Master Plan for the development of the city of Kyzyl, the capital of the Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Today, most of the city, which has a population of over 67,000, lies along the left bank of the Yenisei River. A new housing estate is to be built on the right bank to accommodate 45,000 people. The new estate will mean that practically every family in the city has a flat of its own.

A green belt, the so-called "sanitation protection zone", will separate the new estate from the industrial complex. And a new four-lane bridge has been designed across the Yenisei to provide a reliable road link between the left and right banks for both vehicles and pedestrians.

The estate will be equipped with all necessary services and other facilities. For instance, schools, clinics and kindergartens, department and food stores, and other similar establishments indispensable in everyday life will be built within 500 metre limit of any household.

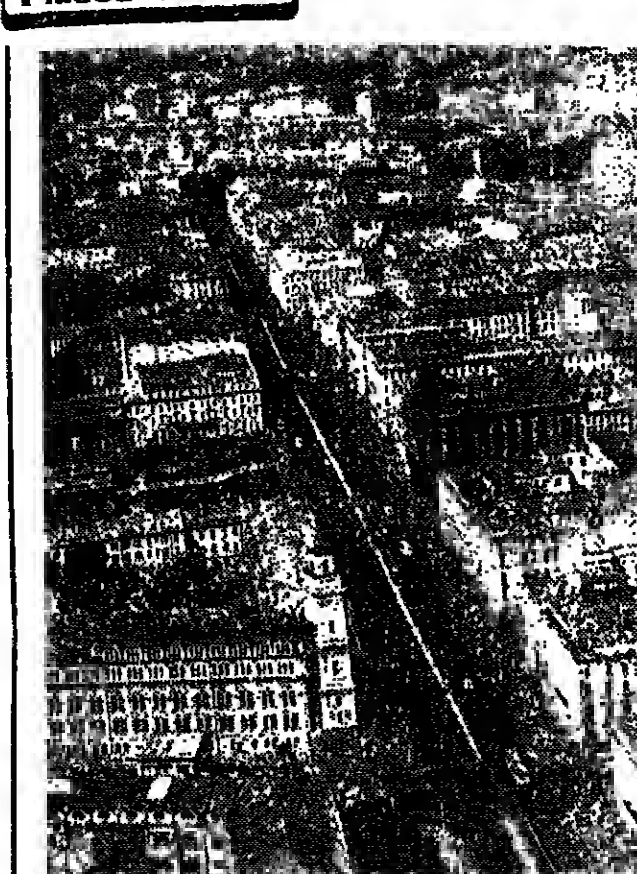
As Kyzyl is situated in a complex climatic zone of heat and dry winds in summer and severe winters, much attention has been paid to the planting of trees and shrubs. Thus, a new park on the left bank that will be built soon will include two lanes. A wide-ranging network of parks, gardens, lawns, boulevards and sports grounds will be built on the right bank. The green belt will stretch over a total area of 232 hectares.

At present, Kyzyl is linked to the outside world by means of road and air routes. The air communications will be expanded, thus linking the Tuvin capital with major cities in the USSR and Siberia with the capital of the constituent republics and resorts. A large new air terminal will be built.

The Master Plan will take over 25-30 years to implement. The first phase should be completed by 1990.

The building of the new estate will go hand in hand with the reconstruction of that part of the city which already exists.

## Places to visit



## LENINGRAD'S NEVSKY AVENUE

Leningrad's main street is a veritable open-air museum. It stretches 2.8 km, from the Admiralty Avenue to the Vostanyn-Sq. with 98 different buildings, including 16 blocks of flats. Using it on both sides, it is forbidden to build anything over here, but still Nevsky Avenue gets more and more attractive year in and year out as its buildings, squares and courtyards are restored. To the last few years four new Metro stations have been built in the Avenue, which also has several theatres and the Big and Small Halls of the Philharmonic Society. The former Kazansky Cathedral now houses the Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism. The traditional attraction of the Avenue for Leningrad residents and guests makes it necessary to turn some of the blocks of flats into public buildings. For example, the House of Children's Artistic Endeavour will open in the former building of the City Duma after it has been restored. A Juvenile Club has also opened on the Avenue, while a project has just been considered for the reconstruction of the building which in the last century housed the Branger Cafe, frequented by many Russian writers and poets. A literary cafe is to be opened there, and will probably be named Pushkinskaya.

## BAIKAL'S NATURAL MONUMENTS

Twelve places of interest in and around Lake Baikal have been declared natural monuments. Among the phenomena which have been placed under government protection are the Shaman Kamen Rock of the sources of the Angara River. A long time ago a mountain of

strong granite stood on this spot. By degree, the swift river eroded the range until all that was left of it was a small rock rising out of the water.

"The declaration of such natural objects as national monuments placed under government guardianship is a timely measure," says G. Galkin, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Director of the Limnological Institute of Lake Baikal.

## Lighthouses in twelve seas

The oldest lighthouse in the Soviet Union on Hiumas Island (Soviet Estonia) is 450 years old. Since the 16th century it has indicated the route to ships entering the Gulf of Finland.

12 seas of three oceans wash the shores of the Soviet Union. About 400 lighthouses and thousands of lighted buoys ensure safety of seafarers off the shores of the country. Most of the lighthouses are young and there are only a few as old as the Hiumas one. More than 300 lighthouses were built in the country between 1950 and 1975 alone.

Only a quarter of the Soviet lighthouses have their own energy, the rest, though often very remote, are on the state grid.

## Science and technology

## A NEW ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The Weddell Sea, in Antarctica, one of the last blank spots on the map of the world ocean, is to be jointly studied by Soviet and American scientists, as envisaged by the programme for the bilateral Polarization patch of water experiment. Recently the ship "Mikhail Somov" sailed out of Leningrad bound for Antarctica.

Eduard Sorokhanyan, the well-known Soviet oceanologist and the head scientist on board the "Mikhail Somov", has noted that the Weddell Sea, the southernmost and for this reason the coldest sea on our planet, is often crossed, even in winter months, by a huge patch of unfrozen water that opens the road through the heavy ice and icebergs to areas deep in the continent. The causes and mechanisms of its formation and its influence on the weather and biological processes in the southern ocean are not yet clear.

The expedition, consisting of 26 scientists from research centres in the USSR and the United States (13 from each country), will conduct from a board the "Mikhail Somov" comprehensive studies of the water, atmosphere and hydrobiological regimes peculiar to the area. The American scientists will join the Soviet ship at Helsinki and Montevideo.

The scientists of the two countries have accumulated useful experience in their joint work in the southern ocean.

The cruise of the "Mikhail Somov" will last for ten months. It inaugurates the programme of the new (27th) Soviet Antarctic expedition during which more than 600 scientists and specialists will be delivered to the South Polar continent by six ships. Also planned for November and February are two super-long flights by IL-18 liners from Leningrad to Antarctica.

## INTERNATIONAL FORUM OF MATHEMATICIANS

Some 600 mathematicians from 30 countries have gathered for the 9th International conference which just ended in Kiev. The part played by non-linear oscillations, which can reproduce most of the dynamic processes taking place in nature, was the theme under discussion.

Such contacts are of immense importance. They enable us to coordinate our research on the theory of non-linear oscillations, said Yu. Mitropol'skiy, Director of the Mathematics Institute at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and a Lenin Prize Winner. Without a thorough study of this phenomenon, it is impossible to make further progress in thermodynamic synthesis, microelectronics, neonics, optics, hydro-mechanics, biology or in the design of laser instruments. This is why so much attention was concentrated at the conference on fundamental research into the detection and description of hitherto unknown types of oscillations.

## COLD TO MAINTAIN LIFE

Scientists working at the Olesya Institute for Refrigeration Technology have produced new cryogenic devices which enable oxygen supplies in people working deep under the sea or ocean at great heights, in outer space or following an explosion in a mine.

These devices are based on liquid air kept at a temperature of minus 193 degrees Celsius. The volume of liquid air is 750 times less than that of air in its gaseous state. The breathing apparatus only weighs ten kilograms. This makes it three times lighter than the normal apparatus: what is more it contains enough air to enable a man to keep working for four hours. The supply of air in aqualung cylinders, for instance, only lasts for 30-40 minutes.

## THE KREMLINS OF RUSSIA

Russia still has 10 stone kremlins surviving from ancient times. The need to protect the country from its numerous enemies made it necessary to build fortresses along the borders of the Russian state.

The first stone kremlin was built in Novgorod in the middle of the 11th century. A century later, two more were put up on the northern borders of the Novgorodian lands.

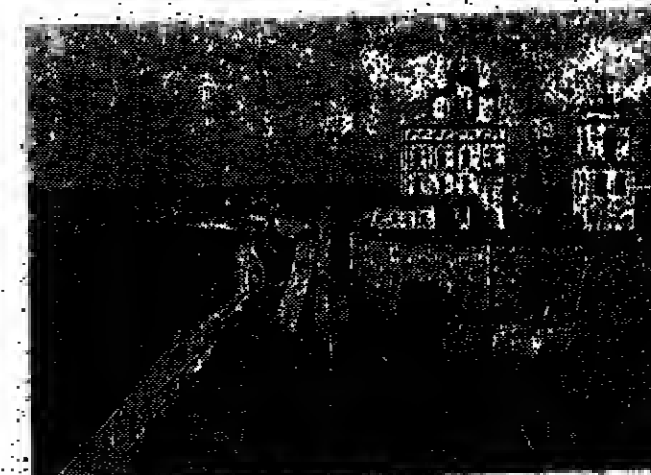
A chronicle informs us that a fortress was built in Pskov on high ground at the confluence of two rivers in 1308. Protecting their territory, the people of Pskov erected three more kremlins—Porkhov, on the Shelon River, Ostrov, on the River Velikoye and the impregnable fortress of Izborsk, situated on top of a high hill.

In 1367, Duke Dmitry Danilovich replaced the old kremlin in Moscow made of oak by a new fortress of white stone. The Moscow Kremlin is one of the most beautiful architectural monuments in the world.

To defend the distant approaches to the city, in the 16th century Russia built kremlins in Nizhny Novgorod, Tula, Kazan, and Astrakhan. The construction of the Kremlin of Koloman took six years from 1525 to 1531.

Between the 16th and 17th centuries, a kremlin was built in Smolensk.

The Kremlin in Rostov Veliky, one of the most remarkable architectural monuments in Russia, was built in the 17th century.



## VIEWPOINT

## SOME CHANGES IN SOVIET RETAIL PRICES

Nikolai GLUSHKOV, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Prices

On September 15, reductions in prices of 12 to 37 per cent, are to be introduced on the following items: kapron material, clothes and haberdashery, shoes, kapron and nylon knitwear, wrist (except those in gold or gilt cases) some medicines, including antibiotics and cardiovascular drugs, household appliances, and cosmetics.

At the same time, there are to be 17 to 27 per cent rises in the prices of wines, liquors, and tobacco goods in order to reduce their consumption. These price rises are to accord with suggestions received from working people.

Retail prices are to be increased by 25-30 per cent on jewellery, crystal glass, carpets, rugs, furs, and fur items, on clothes and haberdashery items made from natural leather, on high-quality woollen and down scarves and on some suits of furniture, and high quality chinaware.

The prices of goods for children, and of gold discs for teeth are to be kept at their present level. People getting married for the first time will be given greater compensation for the purchase of gold wedding rings, repayable when they register their marriage.

In order to introduce a more economical expenditure of oil products, it has been considered necessary to raise retail prices for car petrol from 26.5 to 30 to 40 kopeks a litre, and to raise the prices of boat engines, of river and lake craft, of telescopes, gliders, and ball-girders, and yachts.

Main foodstuffs and industrial goods will remain unaffected by the price changes. And, in accordance with the 28th CPSU Congress decision, their prices are to be kept stable to the future.

It will be recalled that the price of bread, meat and macaroni products, of oil, sugar and the main types of raw and dressed fish have been kept at their 1955 level, whereas prices for meat and milk have remained unchanged since 1962. Prices will also remain unchanged on the existing variety of materials, on clothes, footwear, and many other items of everyday need as well as on basic goods for cultural and household purposes, such as pianos, television sets, radios, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and other items which are constantly being renewed and expanded while their quality is steadily improved.

Along with the stable retail prices, the monetary incomes of the population increase from one year to another as wages, salaries and payments for work on collective farms grow along with production and government grants to families with children. As a result of new measures, recently published in the press, there are to be improvements in the material position of 4.5 million families with children and for 14 million pensioners. State allocations for these purposes will stand at an annual 2.5 billion roubles. Over 1.4 million workers in the coal-mining industry will see their monetary incomes rise by 100 million roubles a year as a result of a pay rise in their wages and salaries.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR

It has been estimated, writes IZVESTIA, that throughout the years of Soviet power, over 3,500 thousand square metres of housing have been erected in the Soviet Union. To bring this extraordinary figure down to earth, we could say that it takes the Soviet construction industry less than a month to build enough housing for a city with a population of a million.

In the present five-year plan (1981-1985), housing construction is proceeding throughout the country. During this period it is planned to build 530-540 million sq m of housing. Most of this will be concentrated in Siberia, the Far East, the Tyumen pit and gas region, along the Baikal-Amur Highway, and in the Non-Black Salt Zone of the Russian Federation, thus creating favourable conditions to erase the differences in living standards between different parts of the country.

Housing construction undertaken on such a scale has to be based on industrial methods. And this means that standard housing designs have to be used. Nearly 60 per cent of all new housing is based on pre-fabricated designs, meeting with all modern requirements. 42 factories produce the various parts, which are later assembled as complete buildings. The parts produced at these factories are equivalent to over 36 million sq m of housing a year.

## COUNTRY'S GAS POTENTIAL

V. Dinkov, Minister of the USSR Gas Industry, discusses the industry's target of the current five-year plan in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

At the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the gas industry was given the target of extracting between 600-640 billion cu m of gas by 1985, a one and a half increase over the target for 1980. To this end, great emphasis is to

be put on the development of the gas industry in the Tyumen Region, a major area of gas deposits. Our energy programme for the 11th (1981-1985) and even for the 12th five-year plan characterised by the extraction of gas and oil in Western Siberia and the transportation of these raw materials to the European part of the country.

It is expected that more than half of the total gas extraction will be concentrated in Siberia. There are also preparations to harness the resources of Yamburg, also in the Tyumen area.

Roads as well as living accommodation and cultural centres are already being built there. Comfortable living conditions for the people working there are being created. We have also other promising areas of gas supplies. These include Astrakhan (where a gas and oil complex is being built), Turkmenia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

## SCHOOL BEGINS A YEAR EARLIER

This year September 1 was a particularly important date for many young children in the country. Along with the "ordinary" seven-year-olds who went to school for the first time, the school bell also rang out for six-year olds who now attend classes in the so-called "zero" form.

Nail Yermolayev, Deputy Head of the Main Department of Schools of the USSR Ministry of Education, explains why this new form has been introduced in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

Yermolayev writes that the immediate reason is the much-debated five-day school week. Its value has been theoretically proved. But one of the trickiest problems in introducing it is how to make a curriculum calculated for a six-day week fit into a five-day week. If the daily classes are increased in number, the load on the children will be too great. We have found the way out by introducing preparatory education.

The children enrolled in the "zero" form are those who for different reasons have not been to kindergarten. Nobody questions the need for pre-school education any longer. Practical experience of kindergarten has proved its value. The next question which arises is what children should be taught in the "zero" form. It has been decided that instruction in these preparatory classes is to be based on games, thus avoiding putting any strain on the child. The pupils attending "zero" classes will play, laugh and take walks.

## MAN AND NOISE

How to protect people from the harmful effects of noise has been one of the most important problems of our age for some time now. To solve it scientifically, permissible maximum levels of noise have to be introduced, writes N. Kulbovskoye in the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper.

In 1977, the USSR introduced a standard which sets a limit on the level of noise of work places, and on the maximum amount of noise permissible from machines, various types of equipment, and means of transport. These noise levels are obligatory in the Soviet Union and not merely recommended as in the case in many other countries. However, despite restrictions on noise levels and the recommendations of specialists in hygiene and psychology, there is still much to be done to enforce people's right to live in peace and quiet. The requirements of technology and the economy place serious obstacles in the way of reducing the amount of noise.

A variety of methods are needed to bring down the noise levels in the textile industry, for instance. Among these are the reduction of noise level at source, insulation of machines against noise, and the use of sound-absorbing structural elements in construction, as well as acoustic screens, and various forms of individual sound-proofing.



## PROFILES

### Mikhail NOZHKIN



Once, an unknown colored reed Mikhail Nozhkin, up and said, "Sorry for disturbing you, Mikhail Ivanovich, but I have a group of pals at home—two toughs together during the war. Recalling the experiences we went through we remembered your song 'The Last Battle'. You too, of course, must have served in the army during the war." "No," the actor answered somewhat disconcertedly. "My father went to the front, but my duty war memory is the sight of the hospital in the yard of our Moscow home." "Well, you

wrote a damned good song, and made so excellent job of the role of the poet in the film 'Liberation'. We would like to thank you." The pipe sounded and the conversation was over. "An artist's life is marked by awards, diplomas, and positive reviews in newspapers," says Mikhail Nozhkin. "But, believe me, there is nothing more precious for an actor than support from his audience. It is a long time now since the colonel rang but, even so, his words, 'We would like to thank you,' still ring in my ears."

Nozhkin plays every role he is given as it is the most important he has ever had, a part for which he has been preparing for many a long year. What is the secret of his success?

"My secret is a simple one. Whatever job you do is the cinema, and I am convinced that is true, you have to regard it as the most important thing in your life," says the actor. "This is the precept I try to follow." Mikhail Nozhkin is popularly known as a singer came long before his fame as a cinema actor. Indeed, even before Melodie released his first record, he was already well known as talented composer, director and performer of original variety shows.

The day is long past when young Nozhkin, an unknown actor, who came to variety, after working as foreman on Moscow building sites, walked onto the stage for the first time and, sitting down at the piano, sang his first song about the heroes which make everyone's life difficult. Mikhail Nozhkin is poet, composer, author, variety show performer and cinema actor.

## FACTS and EVENTS

### RIGA OPERETTA IN MOSCOW

Sister Carle, a musical based on Theodore Dreiser's novel of the same name, performed by the Riga Operetta Troupe, is now on at the stage of the Saitre Theatre in Moscow.

"It is not so much the plot of the novel," said Kori Panshe, the chief director of the theatre, "that interested me—one can find many such plots in world literature, but the problems dealt with in the novel which are full of overtones for modern audiences."

The music for "Sister Carle", which had its first performance in 1979, is by Rolmond Pauls, a Latvian composer. Instead of striding close to the

original, the authors of the musical created a dramatic version of their own in which the music penetrates the whole action of the play and provides a solution in plastic and visual terms of the complex problems of staging a musical of this kind.

This is the Riga Operetta Theatre's first Moscow appearance. The company was established in 1945 and is thus among the youngest of Soviet operetta theatres. The repertoire for their tour includes 11 classical operettas and musical comedies by Soviet and Latvian composers. Their Moscow performances end on September 20.

### The art of Guinea-Bissau

The musicians, dancers and singers from the National Ballet of Guinea-Bissau, now giving performances at Moscow's TV Theatre, have captivated Moscow audiences by their spontaneity, sincerity, and high spirits.

A similar success greeted artists from Guinea-Bissau whose works are at present on show in the House of Friendship.

There are 20 paintings by 14 modern painters from the young African republic on view. Genre scenes from the life of the people, and philosophical meditations about the essence of life and man's work on Earth are reflected in the paintings.



"The Slave's call to the new Man".



A performance by dancers from the national Ballet of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.



"Babobeto the Witch-Doctor".

At the opening of the exhibition, His Excellency Augusto Pereira da Graça, the Guinea-Bissau Ambassador to the USSR, made the following comment: "This exhibition is to form the backbone of our future national museum. We are happy about the development of our ties with the Soviet Union in all spheres of politics, economics and culture. We regard this visit to the Soviet Union by a number of our workers as the first step towards the development of cultural ties between our two countries."

Romeo CHISTYAKOV

## MUSIC EVERY DAY

The Moscow Philharmonic Society opens its season this year with a festival dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Dmitry Shostakovich's birth. The festival will consist of eight concerts of chamber music by the great composer. Quartets, including the string quartet, will be played by the Borodin Quartet; Shostakovich's sonatas and other instrumental music will also be played. Following the festival, young performers and musicians from other countries

will give performances in the Minor Hall.

Apart from classics, much of the music in the Society's forthcoming season will be by modern Soviet composers. There will be a cycle of concerts of music by Sviridov, and evenings devoted to works by Kabaler-sky, Khachatryan, and B. Chel-hovsky.

In all, there are nearly a hundred concerts in the present season.

## NEW THEATRE SEASON

According to tradition, the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad has opened its new 1981 season with Glinka's opera "Ivan Susanin". In preparation for its 200th anniversary, the company's repertoire is undergoing considerable expansion. Among the new productions will be Wagner's "Lohengrin", Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin", to get new sets. And "Swan Lake" first staged at the theatre almost a hundred years ago, will be thoroughly overhauled. The company is to

tour widely during the current season.

The Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Kiev, the leading company in the Ukraine, has inaugurated its new season which will be largely dedicated to the city's 1,500th birthday celebrations. New productions, with a timespan ranging from Kievan Rus to our time, are the opera "Askold's Tomb" and the ballet "Olga". Other theatres in the city are also engaged on preparations for the jubilee.

## NAVOI'S POEMS IN ILLUSTRATION

Five centuries of illustrations have been collected together in two albums, "Illustrations to Works by Allsher Navoi", published in Tashkent. Many of the works were discovered by the prominent Uzbek philologist Kh. Suleimanov.

The scholar found two splendidly illustrated Navoi manuscripts — the "Homage" and the "Divan"—in the Royal Library, at Windsor (Britain). These are unsigned works, very likely

the artist was shy of placing his name alongside that of the scribe, Sultan Ali Mashhadi, whose calligraphy was regarded as the "gold" of the age.

Other illustrations include miniatures by the poet's pupil and friend Kamoliddin Behzad, and by artists from Herat, Balkh, Kokand and other Central Asian cities. Many of the works in these two volumes are outstanding examples of book illustrations in the 15th-19th centuries.

## A SHOSTAKOVICH SYMPHONY AS BALLET

Shostakovich's Symphony No. 1 provides the music for "Remembrance", a new ballet, staged by the Kazakh Classical Ballet Ensemble. The libretto, choreography and artistic direction are by O. Sokolov (Leningrad).

"This is a romantic ballet in four parts with an epilogue. It is about the moral integrity of

the young people who defended their country from fascist invasion," says Bulat Ayukhanov, the ensemble's artistic director. "Shostakovich's brilliant music has inspired us to embody in dance such life-enhancing concepts as patriotism, courage, and dedication to peace."

## WHAT'S ON!

September 15-18

### THEATRES

Kremles Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 15, 16 — Concerts by the USSR Folk Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 18 — Sionitsky, "Igor" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 15 — Khachatryan, "Spartacus" (ballet); 16 — Corelli, Torelli, Remeau, "These Fascinating Sounds" (ballet); 18 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). Smetanovskiy and Nemtovich-Daachenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya Sq.), 16 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 17 — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera); 18 — Tchaikovsky, "Nutcracker" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya Sq.), 15 — Loewe, "My Fair Lady"; 17 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille"; 18 — Léhar, "The Merry Widow". Chamber Musical Theatre (17 Leningradsky Prospekt), 18 — Pashkevich, "The Miser"; 18 — Stravinsky, "The Rake's Progress". Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (30 Sadovaya-Samo-

tyochneya St.), 17 — Livenov, Bardin, "Don Juan-B" (at 4 p.m.); 18 — Pospishilova, "Process and Echo".

Guest performances by Leningrad Bolshoi Puppet Theatre at the Lenta Komand Theatre (6 Chekhov St.), 15, 16 — Hašek, "The Adventures of the Good Soldier Schweik"; 17, 18 — Mayakovskiy, "The Bedbug". Festival to mark Dmitry Shostakovich's 75th anniversary. Small Hall of the Conservatoire (13 Horisen St.), 18 — Siete Borodin Quartet. Shostakovich Quartet No. 4. A Sonata for cello and piano. Quartet No. 5.

### FILMS

The Last Escape (Lenfilm Studios, USSR). About a teenager brought up in a boarding school. Cinemas: "Leningrad" (12 W. Ulbricht St.), Metro Sikel; "Kromos" (109 Prospekt Mira); Metro VDNKh. A Provincial Love-Story (Kirovskiy Studios, USSR). About the tragic love of a young girl.

## BUSINESS

### OF INTEREST TO WINE-MANUFACTURERS

Between September 15 and 24, the Azerbaijan capital of Baku will be the venue for "Vinmesh-81", the second international exhibition of machines, equipment and instruments for vineyards and the wine-making industry.

Among the exhibits are machinery and appliances for laying out and maintaining vineyards and for protecting vines from disease and pests.

Wine-manufacturers will be interested in equipment and automated lines used in the processing and making of wine. Automatic bottling and labelling lines, and equipment designed to process grape waste are also on view.

The interest shown by foreign exhibitors in this year's exhibition has been stimulated by the success of the previous exhibition held in Baku in 1978. During this latter exhibition, which was visited by 30 thousand specialists, Soviet foreign trade associations bought equipment worth 2.1 million roubles.



T-25 tractors, produced under Soviet license, are vastly popular with Indian farmers. They are well adapted to the local climate, do not require sophisticated maintenance, and are simple to operate. T-25s are made at a factory in Gazalabad.

In the photo: the T-25 assembly line.

## Contacts and contracts

The Soviet Union will import 6,850 buses from Hungary, while Hungary will be supplied by the Soviet Union with over 90,000 bicycles in accordance with contracts concluded between V/O Avtoexport and Hungarian Mogúri and Panonia.

## EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH AUSTRIA

Trade and economic relations between Austria and the Soviet Union are developing extremely successfully, said J. Sierbacher, the Austrian Minister for Trade, Cattle and Industry, speaking in Vienna. Economic relations between our two countries are expanding from year to year, the minister said, a whole number of agreements signed recently has resulted in a sizeable increase in mutual trade.

A graphic example of these growing ties is the agreement in ship-building. The Line-Kornen-burg shipyard has built over 100 ships for Soviet customers. A short while ago, a new agree-

ment was signed for the delivery to the Soviet Union of three passenger vessels for river traffic. Soviet deliveries of raw materials, mostly oil and natural gas, play a vital role in the Austrian economy. In turn, Austria exports to the USSR its engineering products and consumer goods.

I am firmly convinced that the coming talks, to be held within the framework of the joint Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, will lead to the further expansion of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Austria.

## Intourist news

### FESTIVALS THE YEAR ROUND

On the eve of the winter season, we asked Maria Sitkina, head of the Intourist Department of Intourist, to tell us about the cultural programme offered to foreign tourists during the 1981-1982 season.

"As our tourists themselves say, not many countries run other visits to 1,350 museums, many of which are of world fame," Sitkina told us. "These include the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Rublev Museum-Frescoes of Old Russian Art in Moscow."

"Many foreign tourists want to see the Russian city-museums, for instance, Vladimir and Suzdal, as well as the Central Asian cities—Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva. We have more than 500 itineraries on offer."

"Intourist arranges special tours for lovers of the theatre, music, literature, painting and architecture. For a group of specialists in Russian and Soviet literature, for example, we arrange visits to the house-museums of Leo Tolstoy, Chekhov, Dostoyevsky, Gorky and Mayakovsky. Theatre-goers are taken to theatres and museums. Even today we are already thinking about the next season. The All-Union Peoples' Friendship Festival is expected to attract many guests. It is due to start in February in Tbilisi with a festival of music. This will be followed by festivals in Dushanbe, Ashkhabad, Frunze, Tashkent, Almaty, Vilnius, Riga, Krasnodar, Yuzovsk, Yvanovo and Yalta, and it will be rounded off in December, in Moscow, by the Russian Winter Festival."

## Philately

### INSTITUTE COMMEMORATED

A postal stamp designed by Ivan Kozlov and costing four kopeks has been issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, one of the country's major research centres.

## HEALTHFUL OXYGEN



A new Soviet pressure chamber.

Over twenty firms from Britain, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, Norway, the FRG displayed some 50 items of new equipment used in hyperbaric medicine, to the Sokolniki park in Moscow.

Designers in many countries are working at special compression chambers employed for treatment under high pressure of oxygen during deepwater research and of preflight training of cosmonauts.

Yanina-3, the first Soviet resuscitation chamber, is equipped with artificial respiration devices and intravenous injection pumps.

The Soviet inflation chamber, Irtiyab, in very useful too. Weighing 45 kg, it can be carried in a rucksack, requires several minutes for preparation to work which is very essential in emergency.

Some new items were shown by foreign firms. A Netherlands firm, for example, brought to the USSR for the first time an automatic 50-perimeter laboratory for lung examination. General Equipment Medical of Belgium presented also for the first time in the Soviet Union a new computer centre with models for 16 patients.

Alexey BOGORAZ